

Abstract

After a primary ischemic injury, which predominantly results in necrosis, there is a secondary injury in the neighbouring tissue, due at least to some extent to apoptosis. This secondary damage is usually not evident until
5 several days after the initial ischemic event. The present invention provides methods of preventing, treating and/or alleviating secondary ischemic damage in a mammalian organ or tissue, comprising a step of administering an effective amount of an NF- κ B inhibitor to said organ or tissue. Compositions for this purpose are also disclosed.

10 (Fig. 3)
